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APPENDIX A

LAWS RELATING TO ENHANCED 911

Study Legislation

Chapter 346, Laws of 1998

Section 122. (4) \$100,000 of the enhanced 911 account appropriation is provided solely for costs associated with convening a study group on enhanced 911 wireless implementation. The department of revenue shall convene a study group consisting of, but not limited to, representatives of the following: The office of financial management, the military department, and the utilities and transportation commission. The study shall evaluate the most efficient and cost-effective manner to implement state-wide enhanced 911 emergency communications services for radio access telephone lines. The study will also include an evaluation of the technical issues affecting the implementation of wireless enhanced 911 and may hire a telecommunications consultant to conduct this evaluation. The study group shall present its findings and recommendations to the governor and the appropriate committees of the legislature no later than December 31, 1998.

Chapter 38.52 RCW

RCW 38.52.500 State-wide 911 enhanced service--Finding. The legislature finds that a state-wide emergency communications network of enhanced 911 telephone service, which allows an immediate display of a caller's identification and location, would serve to further the safety, health, and welfare of the state's citizens, and would save lives. The legislature, after reviewing the study outlined in section 1, chapter 260, Laws of 1990, further finds that state-wide implementation of enhanced 911 telephone service is feasible and should be accomplished as soon as practicable. [1991 c 54 ? 1.]

NOTES:

Referral to electorate--1991 c 54: See note following RCW 38.52.030.

RCW 38.52.510 State-wide 911 enhanced service--Funding by counties. By December 31, 1998, each county, singly or in combination with adjacent counties, shall implement district-wide, county-wide, or multicounty-wide enhanced 911 emergency communications systems so that enhanced 911 is available throughout the state. The county shall provide funding for the enhanced 911 communication system in the county or district in an amount equal to the amount the maximum tax under RCW 82.14B.030(1) would generate in the county or district or the amount necessary to provide full funding of the system in the county or district, whichever is less. The state enhanced 911 coordination office established by RCW 38.52.520 shall assist and facilitate enhanced 911 implementation throughout the state. [1991 c 54 ? 3.]

NOTES:

Referral to electorate--1991 c 54: See note following RCW 38.52.030.

RCW 38.52.520 State enhanced 911 coordination office. A state enhanced 911 coordination office, headed by the state enhanced 911 coordinator, is established in the emergency management division of the department. Duties of the office shall include:

(1) Coordinating and facilitating the implementation and operation of enhanced 911 emergency communications systems throughout the state;

(2) Seeking advice and assistance from, and providing staff support for, the enhanced 911 advisory committee; and

(3) Recommending to the utilities and transportation commission by August 31st of each year the level of the state enhanced 911 excise tax for the following year. [1991 c 54 ? 4.]

NOTES:

Referral to electorate--1991 c 54: See note following RCW 38.52.030.

RCW 38.52.530 Enhanced 911 advisory committee. (*Expires December 31, 2000.*) The enhanced 911 advisory committee is created to advise and assist the state enhanced 911 coordinator in coordinating and facilitating the implementation and operation of enhanced 911 throughout the state. The director shall appoint members of the committee who represent diverse geographical areas of the state and include state residents who are members of the national emergency number association, the associated public communications officers Washington chapter, the Washington state fire chiefs association, the Washington association of sheriffs and police chiefs, the Washington state council of fire fighters, the Washington state council of police officers, the Washington ambulance association, the state fire protection policy board, the Washington fire commissioners association, the Washington state patrol, the association of Washington cities, the Washington state association of counties, the utilities and transportation commission or commission staff, and representatives of large and small local exchange telephone companies. This section shall expire December 31, 2000. [1997 c 49 ? 7; 1991 c 54 ? 5.]

NOTES:

Referral to electorate--1991 c 54: See note following RCW 38.52.030.

RCW 38.52.540 Enhanced 911 account. The enhanced 911 account is created in the state treasury. All receipts from the state enhanced 911 excise tax imposed by RCW 82.14B.030 shall be deposited into the account. Moneys in the account shall be used only to help implement and operate enhanced 911 state-wide. Moneys in the account may be used to provide salary assistance on a temporary basis not to exceed three years to counties with a population of less than seventy-five thousand that need additional resources to cover unfunded costs that can be shown to result from handling 911 calls. Moneys in the account may be used to assist multicounty regions, including ongoing salary assistance for multicounty regions consisting of counties with populations of less than seventy-five thousand. However, funds shall not be distributed to any county that has not imposed the maximum county enhanced 911 taxes allowed under RCW 82.14B.030 (1) and (2). The state enhanced 911 coordinator, with the advice and assistance of the enhanced 911 advisory committee, shall specify by rule the purposes for which moneys may be expended from this account. [1998 c 304 ? 14; 1994 c 96 ? 7; 1991 c 54 ? 6.]

NOTES:

Findings--Effective dates--1998 c 304: See notes following RCW 82.14B.020.

Finding--Intent--Effective dates--1994 c 96: See notes following RCW 82.14B.020.

Referral to electorate--1991 c 54: See note following RCW 38.52.030.

RCW 38.52.550 Emergency communications systems and information--Immunity from civil liability. A telecommunications company providing emergency communications systems or services or a business or individual providing data base information to emergency communication system personnel shall not be liable for civil damages caused by an act or omission of the company, business, or individual in the:

(1) Good faith release of information not in the public record, including unpublished or unlisted subscriber information to emergency service providers responding to calls placed to a 911 or enhanced 911 emergency service; or

(2) Design, development, installation, maintenance, or provision of consolidated 911 or enhanced 911 emergency communication systems or services other than an act or omission constituting gross negligence or wanton or willful misconduct. [1991 c 329 ? 7.]

RCW 38.52.560 Automatic number identification--Wireless two-way telecommunications service. Any person as defined in RCW 82.04.030 owning, operating, or managing any facilities used to provide wireless two-way telecommunications services for hire, sale, or resale which allow access to 911 emergency services shall provide a system of automatic number identification which allows the 911 operator to automatically identify the number of the caller. [1994 c 96 ? 5.]

NOTES:

Finding--Intent--Effective dates--1994 c 96: See notes following RCW 82.14B.020.

CHAPTER 82.14B RCW

RCW 82.14B.010 Findings. The legislature finds that the state and counties should be provided with an additional revenue source to fund enhanced 911 emergency communication systems throughout the state on a multicounty, county-wide, or district-wide basis. The legislature further finds that the most efficient and appropriate method of deriving additional revenue for this purpose is to impose an excise tax on the use of switched access lines. [1991 c 54 9; 1981 c 160 1.]

NOTES:

Referral to electorate--1991 c 54: See note following RCW 38.52.030.

RCW 82.14B.020 Definitions. (*Effective January 1, 1999.*) As used in this chapter:

(1) "Emergency services communication system" means a multicounty, county-wide, or district-wide radio or landline communications network, including an enhanced 911 telephone system, which provides rapid public access for coordinated dispatching of services, personnel, equipment, and facilities for police, fire, medical, or other emergency services.

(2) "Enhanced 911 telephone system" means a public telephone system consisting of a network, data base, and on-premises equipment that is accessed by dialing 911 and that enables reporting police, fire, medical, or other emergency situations to a public safety answering point. The system includes the capability to selectively route incoming 911 calls to the appropriate public safety answering point that operates in a defined 911 service area and the capability to automatically display the name, address, and telephone number of incoming 911 calls at the appropriate public safety answering point.

(3) "Switched access line" means the telephone service line which connects a subscriber's main telephone(s) or equivalent main telephone(s) to the local exchange company's switching office.

(4) "Local exchange company" has the meaning ascribed to it in RCW 80.04.010.

(5) "Radio access line" means the telephone number assigned to or used by a subscriber for two-way local wireless voice service available to the public for hire from a radio communications service company. Radio access lines include, but are not limited to, radio-telephone communications lines used in cellular telephone service, personal communications services, and network radio access lines, or their functional and competitive equivalent. Radio access lines do not include lines that provide access to one-way signaling service, such as paging service, or to communications channels suitable only for data transmission, or to nonlocal radio access line service, such as wireless roaming service, or to a private telecommunications system.

(6) "Radio communications service company" has the meaning ascribed to it in RCW 80.04.010.

(7) "Private telecommunications system" has the meaning ascribed to it in RCW 80.04.010.

(8) "Subscriber" means the retail purchaser of telephone service as telephone service is defined in RCW 82.04.065(3). [1998 c 304 2; 1994 c 96 2; 1991 c 54 10; 1981 c 160 2.]

NOTES:

Findings--1998 c 304: "The legislature finds that:

(1) The state enhanced 911 excise tax imposed at the current rate of twenty cents per switched access line per month generates adequate tax revenues to enhance the 911 telephone system for switched access lines state-wide by December 31, 1998, as mandated in RCW 38.52.510;

(2) The tax revenues generated from the state enhanced 911 excise tax when the tax rate decreases to a maximum of ten cents per switched access line on January 1, 1999, will not be adequate to fund the long-term operation and equipment replacement costs for the enhanced 911 telephone systems in the counties or multicounty regions that receive financial assistance from the state enhanced 911 office;

(3) Some counties or multicounty regions will need financial assistance from the state enhanced 911 office to implement and maintain enhanced 911 because the tax revenue generated from the county enhanced 911 excise tax is not adequate;

(4) Counties with populations of less than seventy-five thousand will need salary assistance to create multicounty regions and counties with populations of seventy-five thousand or more, if requested by smaller counties, will need technical assistance and incentives to provide multicounty services; and

(5) Counties should not request state financial assistance for implementation and maintenance of enhanced 911 for switched access lines unless the county has imposed the maximum enhanced 911 tax authorized in RCW 82.14B.030." [1998 c 304 1.]

Effective dates--1998 c 304: "This act takes effect January 1, 1999, except section 14 of this act which takes effect July 1, 1998." [1998 c 304 1 5.]

Finding--Intent--1994 c 96: "(1) The legislature finds that:

(a) Emergency services communication systems, including enhanced 911 telephone systems, are currently funded with revenues from state and local excise taxes imposed on the use of switched access lines;

(b) Users of cellular communication systems and other similar wireless telecommunications systems do not use switched access lines and are not currently subject to these excise taxes; and

(c) The volume of 911 calls by users of cellular communications systems and other similar wireless telecommunications systems has increased in recent years.

(2) The intent of this act is to acknowledge the recommendations regarding 911 emergency communication system funding as detailed in the report to the legislature dated November 1993, entitled "Taxation of Cellular Communications in Washington State," to authorize imposition and collection of the twenty-five cent county tax discussed in chapter 6 of that report, and to require the department of revenue to continue the *study of such funding as detailed in the report." [1994 c 96 1.]

***Reviser's note:** See 1992 c 218 and 1994 c 96 6 .

Effective dates--1994 c 96: "This act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety, or support of the state government and its existing public institutions, and shall take effect immediately [March 23, 1994], except section 5 of this act shall take effect January 1, 1995." [1994 c 96 8.]

Referral to electorate--1991 c 54: See note following RCW 38.52.030.

RCW 82.14B.030 County enhanced 911 excise tax on use of switched access lines and radio access lines authorized--Amount--State enhanced 911 excise tax--Amount. (*Effective January 1, 1999.*) (1) The legislative authority of a county may impose a county enhanced 911 excise tax on the use of switched access lines in an amount not exceeding fifty cents per month for each switched access line. The amount of tax shall be uniform for each switched access line. Each county shall provide notice of such tax to all local exchange companies serving in the county at least sixty days in advance of the date on which the first payment is due.

(2) The legislative authority of a county may also impose a county 911 excise tax on the use of radio access lines located within the county in an amount not exceeding twenty-five cents per month for each radio access line. The amount of tax shall be uniform for each radio access line. The county shall provide notice of such tax to all radio communications service companies serving in the county at least sixty days in advance of the date on which the first payment is due. Any county imposing this tax shall include in its ordinance a refund mechanism whereby the amount of any tax ordered to be refunded by the judgment of a court of record, or as a result of the resolution of any appeal therefrom, shall be refunded to the radio communications service company or local exchange company that collected the tax, and those companies shall reimburse the subscribers who paid the tax. The ordinance shall further provide that to the extent the subscribers who paid the tax cannot be identified or located, the tax paid by those subscribers shall be returned to the county.

(3) A state enhanced 911 excise tax is imposed on all switched access lines in the state. The amount of tax shall not exceed twenty cents per month for each switched access line. The tax shall be uniform for each switched access line. The tax imposed under this subsection shall be remitted to the department of revenue by local exchange companies on a tax return provided by the department. Tax proceeds shall be deposited by the treasurer in the enhanced 911 account created in RCW 38.52.540.

(4) By August 31st of each year the state enhanced 911 coordinator shall recommend the level for the next year of the state enhanced 911 excise tax, based on a systematic cost and revenue analysis, to the utilities and transportation commission. The commission shall by the following October 31st determine the level of the state enhanced 911 excise tax for the following year. [1998 c 304 3; 1994 c 96 3; 1991 c 54 11; 1981 c 160 3.]

NOTES:

Findings--Effective dates--1998 c 304: See notes following RCW 82.14B.020.

Finding--Intent--Effective dates--1994 c 96: See notes following RCW 82.14B.020.

Referral to electorate--1991 c 54: See note following RCW 38.52.030.

RCW 82.14B.040 Collection of tax. (*Effective January 1, 1999.*) The state enhanced 911 tax and the county enhanced 911 tax on switched access lines shall be collected from the subscriber by the local exchange company providing the switched access line. The county 911 tax on radio access lines shall be collected from the subscriber by the radio communications service company providing the radio access line to the subscriber. The amount of the tax shall be stated separately on

the billing statement which is sent to the subscriber. [1998 c 304 4 ; 1994 c 96 4; 1991 c 54 12; 1981 c 160 4.]

NOTES:

Findings--Effective dates--1998 c 304: See notes following RCW 82.14B.020.

Finding--Intent--Effective dates--1994 c 96: See notes following RCW 82.14B.020.

Referral to electorate--1991 c 54: See note following RCW 38.52.030.

RCW 82.14B.042 Payment by subscribers, collection by local exchange companies--Penalties, liabilities for violations. (*Effective January 1, 1999.*) (1) The state enhanced 911 excise tax imposed by this chapter must be paid by the subscriber to the local exchange company providing the switched access line, and each local exchange company shall collect from the subscriber the full amount of the tax payable. The state enhanced 911 excise tax required by this chapter to be collected by the local exchange company is deemed to be held in trust by the local exchange company until paid to the department. Any local exchange company that appropriates or converts the tax collected to its own use or to any use other than the payment of the tax to the extent that the money collected is not available for payment on the due date as prescribed in this chapter is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(2) If any local exchange company fails to collect the state enhanced 911 excise tax or, after collecting the tax, fails to pay it to the department in the manner prescribed by this chapter, whether such failure is the result of its own act or the result of acts or conditions beyond its control, the local exchange company is personally liable to the state for the amount of the tax, unless the local exchange company has taken from the buyer in good faith a properly executed resale certificate under RCW 82.14B.200.

(3) The amount of tax, until paid by the subscriber to the local exchange company or to the department, constitutes a debt from the subscriber to the local exchange company. Any local exchange company that fails or refuses to collect the tax as required with intent to violate the provisions of this chapter or to gain some advantage or benefit, either direct or indirect, and any subscriber who refuses to pay any tax due under this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor. The state enhanced 911 excise tax required by this chapter to be collected by the local exchange company must be stated separately on the billing statement that is sent to the subscriber.

(4) If a subscriber has failed to pay to the local exchange company the state enhanced 911 excise tax imposed by this chapter and the local exchange company has not paid the amount of the tax to the department, the department may, in its discretion, proceed directly against the subscriber for collection of the tax, in which case a penalty of ten percent may be added to the amount of the tax for failure of the subscriber to pay the tax to the local exchange company, regardless of when the tax is collected by the department. For the sole purpose of applying the various provisions of chapter 82.32 RCW, the last day of the month following the tax period in which the tax liability accrued is to be considered as the due date of the tax. [1998 c 304 9.]

NOTES:

Findings--Effective dates--1998 c 304: See notes following RCW 82.14B.020.

RCW 82.14B.050 Use of proceeds. The proceeds of any tax collected under this chapter shall be used by the county only for the emergency services communication system. [1981 c 160 5.]

RCW 82.14B.060 Administration and collection by county—Ordinance. (*Effective January 1, 1999.*) A county legislative authority imposing a tax under this chapter shall establish by ordinance all necessary and appropriate procedures for the administration and collection of the tax, which ordinance shall provide for reimbursement to the telephone companies for actual costs of administration and collection of the tax imposed. The ordinance shall also provide that the due date for remittance of the tax collected shall be on or before the last day of the month following the month in which the tax liability accrues. [1998 c 304 5 ; 1981 c 160 6 .]

NOTES:

Findings—Effective dates—1998 c 304: See notes following RCW 82.14B.020.

RCW 82.14B.061 Enforcement and administration by department—Rules—When tax, reports, returns due—Forms—Relief by extension of reporting periods. (*Effective January 1, 1999.*) (1) The department of revenue shall administer and shall adopt such rules as may be necessary to enforce and administer the state enhanced 911 excise tax imposed by this chapter. Chapter 82.32 RCW, with the exception of RCW 82.32.045, 82.32.145, and 82.32.380, applies to the administration, collection, and enforcement of the state enhanced 911 excise tax.

(2) The state enhanced 911 excise tax imposed by this chapter, along with reports and returns on forms prescribed by the department, are due monthly on or before the last day of the month following the month in which the tax liability accrues.

(3) The department of revenue may relieve any taxpayer or class of taxpayers from the obligation of remitting monthly and may require the return to cover other longer reporting periods, but in no event may returns be filed for a period greater than one year. For these taxpayers, tax payments are due on or before the last day of the month next succeeding the end of the period covered by the return.

(4) The state enhanced 911 excise tax imposed by this chapter is in addition to any taxes imposed upon the same persons under chapters 82.08 and 82.12 RCW. [1998 c 304 6.]

NOTES:

Findings—Effective dates—1998 c 304: See notes following RCW 82.14B.020.

RCW 82.14B.070 Emergency service communication districts—Authorized—Consolidation—Dissolution. In lieu of providing a county-wide system of emergency service communication, the legislative authority of a county may establish one or more less than county-wide emergency service communication districts within the county for the purpose of providing and funding emergency service communication systems. An emergency service communication district is a quasi-municipal corporation, shall constitute a body corporate, and shall possess all the usual powers of a corporation for public purposes as well as all other powers that may now or hereafter be

specifically conferred by statute, including, but not limited to, the authority to hire employees, staff, and services, to enter into contracts, and to sue and be sued.

The county legislative authority shall be the governing body of an emergency service communication district. The county treasurer shall act as the ex officio treasurer of the emergency services communication district. The electors of an emergency service communication district are all registered voters residing within the district.

A county legislative authority proposing to consolidate existing emergency service communication districts shall conduct a hearing at the time and place specified in a notice published at least once, not less than ten days prior to the hearing, in a newspaper of general circulation within the emergency service communication districts. All hearings shall be public and the county legislative authority shall hear objections from any person affected by the consolidation of the emergency service communication districts. Following the hearing, the county legislative authority may consolidate the emergency service communication districts, if the county legislative authority finds the action to be in the public interest and adopts a resolution providing for the action. The county legislative authority shall specify the manner in which consolidation is to be accomplished.

A county legislative authority proposing to dissolve an existing emergency service communication district shall conduct a hearing at the time and place specified in a notice published at least once, not less than ten days prior to the hearing, in a newspaper of general circulation within the emergency service communication district. All hearings shall be public and the county legislative authority shall hear objections from any person affected by the dissolution of the emergency service communication district. Following the hearing, the county legislative authority may dissolve the emergency service communication district, if the county legislative authority finds the action to be in the public interest and adopts a resolution providing for the action. The county legislative authority shall specify the manner in which dissolution is to be accomplished and shall supervise the liquidation of any assets and the satisfaction of any outstanding indebtedness. [1994 c 54 1; 1987 c 17 1.]

RCW 82.14B.090 Emergency service communication districts--Emergency service communication system--Financing--Excise tax. An emergency service communication district is authorized to finance and provide an emergency service communication system and to finance the system by imposing the excise tax authorized in RCW 82.14B.030. [1991 c 54 13 ; 1987 c 17 3.]

NOTES:

Referral to electorate--1991 c 54: See note following RCW 38.52.030.

RCW 82.14B.100 Emergency service communication districts--Application of RCW 82.14B.040 through 82.14B.060. RCW 82.14B.040 through 82.14B.060 apply to any emergency service communication district established under RCW 82.14B.070 and 82.14B.090. [1991 c 54 14; 1987 c 17 4.]

NOTES:

Referral to electorate--1991 c 54: See note following RCW 38.52.030.

RCW 82.14B.150 Filing of returns by local exchange company or radio communications service company—Exception, credit, refund for deductible or worthless debts. (Effective January 1, 1999.) (1) A local exchange company or radio communications service company shall file tax returns on a cash receipts or accrual basis according to which method of accounting is regularly employed in keeping the books of the company. A local exchange company or radio communications service company filing returns on a cash receipts basis is not required to pay tax on debts that are deductible as worthless for federal income tax purposes.

(2) A local exchange company or radio communications service company is entitled to a credit or refund for state enhanced 911 excise taxes previously paid on debts that are deductible as worthless for federal income tax purposes. [1998 c 304 7.]

NOTES:

Findings—Effective dates—1998 c 304: See notes following RCW 82.14B.020.

RCW 82.14B.160 Exemption—Activities immune from taxation under constitutions. (Effective January 1, 1999.) The taxes imposed by this chapter do not apply to any activity that the state or county is prohibited from taxing under the Constitution of this state or the Constitution or laws of the United States. [1998 c 304 8.]

NOTES:

Findings—Effective dates—1998 c 304: See notes following RCW 82.14B.020.

RCW 82.14B.200 Burden of proof that sale is not to subscriber—Effect of resale certificate—Liability if no retail certificate—Penalties—Exceptions. (Effective January 1, 1999.) (1) Unless a local exchange company has taken from the buyer a resale certificate or equivalent document under RCW 82.04.470, the burden of proving that a sale of the use of a switched access lines [line] was not a sale to a subscriber is upon the person who made the sale.

(2) If a local exchange company does not receive a resale certificate at the time of the sale, have a resale certificate on file at the time of the sale, or obtain a resale certificate from the buyer within a reasonable time after the sale, the local exchange company remains liable for the tax as provided in RCW 82.14B.042, unless the local exchange company can demonstrate facts and circumstances according to rules adopted by the department of revenue that show the sale was properly made without payment of the state enhanced 911 excise tax.

(3) The penalty imposed by RCW 82.32.291 may not be assessed on state enhanced 911 excise taxes due but not paid as a result of the improper use of a resale certificate. This subsection does not prohibit or restrict the application of other penalties authorized by law. [1998 c 304 10.]

NOTES:

Findings—Effective dates—1998 c 304: See notes following RCW 82.14B.020.

RCW 82.14B.210 Personal liability upon termination, dissolution, or abandonment of business—Exemptions—Notice—Applicability—Collections. (Effective January 1, 1999.) (1) Upon termination, dissolution, or abandonment of a corporate or limited liability company business, any officer, member, manager, or other person having control or supervision of state enhanced 911

excise tax funds collected and held in trust under RCW 82.14B.042, or who is charged with the responsibility for the filing of returns or the payment of state enhanced 911 excise tax funds collected and held in trust under RCW 82.14B.042, is personally liable for any unpaid taxes and interest and penalties on those taxes, if such officer or other person willfully fails to pay or to cause to be paid any state enhanced 911 excise taxes due from the corporation under this chapter. For the purposes of this section, any state enhanced 911 excise taxes that have been paid but not collected are deductible from the state enhanced 911 excise taxes collected but not paid. For purposes of this subsection "willfully fails to pay or to cause to be paid" means that the failure was the result of an intentional, conscious, and voluntary course of action.

(2) The officer, member, manager, or other person is liable only for taxes collected that became due during the period he or she had the control, supervision, responsibility, or duty to act for the corporation described in subsection (1) of this section, plus interest and penalties on those taxes.

(3) Persons liable under subsection (1) of this section are exempt from liability if nonpayment of the state enhanced 911 excise tax funds held in trust is due to reasons beyond their control as determined by the department by rule.

(4) Any person having been issued a notice of assessment under this section is entitled to the appeal procedures under RCW 82.32.160 through 82.32.200.

(5) This section applies only if the department has determined that there is no reasonable means of collecting the state enhanced 911 excise tax funds held in trust directly from the corporation.

(6) This section does not relieve the corporation or limited liability company of other tax liabilities or otherwise impair other tax collection remedies afforded by law.

(7) Collection authority and procedures prescribed in chapter 82.32 RCW apply to collections under this section. [1998 c 304 11.]

NOTES:

Findings--Effective dates--1998 c 304: See notes following RCW 82.14B.020.

RCW 82.14B.900 Severability--1981 c 160. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected. [1981 c 160 7.]

CHAPTER 365-300 WAC

WAC 365-300-010 Authority. This chapter is promulgated pursuant to the authority granted in RCW 38.52.540.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 38.52.540, 93-11-039 (Order 93-04), § /cgi-bin/om_cgi.exe?clientID=1066&infobase=wac.nfo&jump=365-300-010&softpage=Document - JUMPDEST_365-300-010365-300-010, filed 5/11/93, effective 6/11/93.]

WAC 365-300-020 Purpose.

RCW 38.52.540 establishes the enhanced 9-1-1 account in the state treasury and specifies that moneys in the account shall be used only to help implement and operate enhanced 9-1-1 state-wide. The purpose of this chapter is to specify by rule the purposes for which moneys may be expended from the enhanced 9-1-1 account.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 38.52.540, 93-11-039 (Order 93-04), § 365-300-020, filed 5/11/93, effective 6/11/93.]

WAC 365-300-030 Definitions.

- (1) "9-1-1 voice network" means all switches and circuits which provide the connection between the caller's central office and the public safety answering point.
- (2) "Address" means an identification of a unique physical location by street name, number, and postal community. If applicable it also includes the identification of separately-occupied subunits, such as apartment or suite numbers, and where appropriate, other information such as building name or floor number which defines a unique physical location.
- (3) "Advisory committee" means the E9-1-1 advisory committee established by RCW 38.52.530.
- (4) "ALI/DMS (data management system)" means a system of manual procedures and computer programs used to create, store, and update the data required for ALI (automatic location identification) in support of enhanced 9-1-1.
- (5) "Alternate routing" means a method by which 9-1-1 calls are routed to a designated alternate location if all E9-1-1 lines to a PSAP are busy.
- (6) "Automatic location identification (ALI)" means a feature by which the name and address associated with the calling party's telephone number (identified by ANI feature) is forwarded to

the PSAP for display.

(7) "Automatic number identification (ANI)" means a feature that allows for the automatic display of the seven-digit number used to place a 9-1-1 call.

(8) "Central office" means a telephone company facility that houses the switching and trunking equipment serving telephones in a defined area.

(9) "Central office enabling" means the technology that allows the public network telephone switch(s) to recognize and accept the digits 9-1-1.

(10) "Department" means the department of community development.

(11) "Diversity" means a method of assuring continuity of service by using multiple transmission routes to deliver a particular service between two points on a network.

(12) "Master street address guide (MSAG)" means a data base of street names and address ranges within their associated postal communities defining emergency service zones for 9-1-1 purposes.

(13) "Network performance level monitoring" means steps taken by a telephone company to determine that the network is operating properly.

(14) "Night service" means a feature that automatically forwards all 9-1-1 calls to a PSAP to an alternate directory number assigned for that PSAP. The alternate directory number may be associated with a secondary PSAP or another alternate destination.

(15) "Public safety answering point (PSAP)" means an answering location for 9-1-1 calls originating in a given area. PSAPs are designated as primary or secondary, which refers to the order in which calls are directed for answering.

(16) "Reverse ALI search capability" means the ability to query the ALI data base to electronically obtain the ALI data associated with a known telephone number for purposes of handling an emergency.

(17) "Selective routing" means a feature that permits a 9-1-1 call to be routed to a predesignated public safety answering point (PSAP) based upon the identified telephone number of the calling party and an address associated with that telephone number.

(18) "TDD (telecommunications device for the deaf)" means a telecommunications device that permits typed telephone conversations with or between deaf, hard of hearing, or speech impaired people with a machine at their location.

(19) "Telephone system management information system (TSMIS)" means the equipment that records call volume and usage data that is helpful to a PSAP in their staffing and coverage decisions.

(20) "Traffic studies" means studies performed by a telephone company or others that measure the volume of calls made over the 9-1-1 network.

(21) "Uninterruptible power supply (UPS)" means a system designed to provide power, without delay or transients, during a period when the normal power supply is incapable of performing acceptably. UPS must allow operation for at least thirty minutes after loss of commercial power.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 38.52.540, 93-11-039 (Order 93-04), § 365-300-030, filed 5/11/93, effective 6/11/93.]

WAC 365-300-040 Eligible jurisdictions.

The counties of the state of Washington shall be eligible to receive funds from the enhanced 9-1-1 account.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 38.52.540, 93-11-039 (Order 93-04), § 365-300-040, filed 5/11/93, effective 6/11/93.]

WAC 365-300-050 Fundable items.

Enhanced 9-1-1 systems are made up of four main components: Network, data base, customer premise equipment (CPE), and operational items. Both the implementation and maintenance costs of these components will be eligible for funding. The following subcomponents within each of these major components will be eligible for funding from the enhanced 9-1-1 account.

(1) NETWORK:

- (a) Central office enabling;
- (b) Automatic number identification (ANI) provisioning;
- (c) Selective routing (hardware, software, data base);
- (d) 9-1-1 voice network (B.01/P.01 service level required);
- (e) Automatic location identification (ALI) data link;
- (f) Noncompatible central office switch upgrades;
- (g) Diversity;
- (h) Network performance level monitoring;
- (i) Traffic studies;

(j) Alternate routing or night service.

(2) DATA BASE:

(a) County or regional provided:

(i) Addressing (house number, street, postal community) exclusive of house numbering and street signs;

(ii) MSAG development and maintenance.

(b) Telephone company provided:

(i) ALI data base:

MSAG development and maintenance;

Subscriber record purification.

(ii) ALI DMS equipment (for the storage and retrieval of ALI) may be provided by several vendors but the equipment must conform to the interfacing telephone companies standards.

(3) CUSTOMER PREMISE EQUIPMENT:

(a) ANI/ALI display equipment for both primary and secondary PSAPs;

(b) Telephone system if existing is incompatible with enhanced 9-1-1;

(c) ALI controller;

(d) ANI controller;

(e) ALI/DMS equipment (must conform to interfacing telephone company's standards);

(f) Call detail interface and printer;

(g) Telephone system management information system;

(h) Radio communications equipment (if necessary as part of a regional or consolidated E9-1-1 system);

(i) Uninterruptible power supply (UPS) for telephone system and 9-1-1 equipment;

(j) Auxiliary generator to support 9-1-1 emergency telephone service for backup;

(k) TDD if existing is incompatible with enhanced 9-1-1;

(l) Recording equipment if existing is incompatible with enhanced 9-1-1;

(m) Reverse ALI search capability.

(4) OPERATIONAL ITEMS:

(a) Funding necessary to develop the detailed E9-1-1 implementation and budget plan required by the state E9-1-1 office;

(b) Call receiver training.

(5) ADDITIONAL ITEMS:

Additional equipment and local requirements will be considered for funding if they are an element in a regional or consolidated E9-1-1 system, including increased PSAP staffing needs directly attributable and documentable as being required for E9-1-1 implementation.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 38.52.540, 93-11-039 (Order 93-04), § 365-300-050, filed 5/11/93, effective 6/11/93.]

WAC 365-300-060 Local plan requirements.

Prior to the allocation of funds to a local jurisdiction, other than the allocation of funds to develop local implementation plans and budgets, the local jurisdiction must develop an approved implementation plan and budget. The plans shall detail how each jurisdiction(s) will implement enhanced 9-1-1 in the most efficient and effective manner and shall include a proposed implementation schedule and estimate of required state and local resources. Such documents shall be submitted on forms developed by the department and shall be subject to review and approval by the state enhanced 9-1-1 coordinator with the advice of the advisory committee.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 38.52.540, 93-11-039 (Order 93-04), § 365-300-060, filed 5/11/93, effective 6/11/93.]

WAC 365-300-070 Funding priorities.

Within available revenues, funds will be allocated in the manner best calculated, at the discretion of the state enhanced 9-1-1 coordinator, with the advice and assistance of the state enhanced 9-1-1 advisory committee, to facilitate the state-wide implementation and operation of enhanced 9-1-1. This discretion shall be guided by the following factors:

(1) The nature of existing and planned services in the local jurisdiction. Funds will generally be allocated first to those counties without 9-1-1, then to those counties which have some 9-1-1

capability, and then to counties which have fully enhanced 9-1-1;

(2) Priority will be given to those counties proposing to develop consolidated or regional enhanced 9-1-1 systems;

(3) The difference between locally generated revenue and revenue needed to fund services in accordance with the approved local plan and budget;

(4) Funding required in a particular time period for planning purposes;

(5) The differential impacts on local jurisdictions due to the costs and services of enhanced 9-1-1 as provided in tariffs approved by the Washington utilities and transportation commission; and

(6) Such additional factors directly related to implementation and operation of enhanced 9-1-1 state-wide as may be identified within the local jurisdiction's application for funding and are otherwise consistent with these rules.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 38.52.540. 93-11-039 (Order 93-04), § 365-300-070, filed 5/11/93, effective 6/11/93.]

WAC 365-300-081 Application procedures.

The department shall develop an application format and applications shall be made in accordance with this format. The department shall further establish a schedule of annual application dates. Funding awards will be made by the department with the advice and assistance of the advisory committee.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 38.52.540. 93-11-039 (Order 93-04), § 365-300-081, filed 5/11/93, effective 6/11/93.]

WAC 365-300-090 Other rules.

Through other state agencies, including the Washington utilities and transportation commission, rules have and will be adopted which will direct the state-wide implementation and operation of enhanced 9-1-1. By this reference, this rule is intended to be consistent with and complementary to these other rules.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 38.52.540. 93-11-039 (Order 93-04), § 365-300-090, filed 5/11/93, effective 6/11/93.]

APPENDIX B

GLOSSARY OF TAX TERMS

ASSESSED VALUE (AV):

The value of property placed on the assessment rolls for property tax purposes. In the state of Washington, true and fair value does not necessarily mean assessed value.

EXCESS LEVY:

A levy of additional taxes by any taxing district over and above the regular/statutory rate. Approved by the voters at a special or general election. These are voter approved levies in accordance with RCW 84.52.052, which do not include the EMS, port, and PUD districts.

LEVY:

The rate percentage necessary to raise the amount of taxes for any taxing district within the county computed by an assessed valuation of any property.

PROPERTY TAX:

A tax levied on real and personal property, by value (ad valorem).

RATE OF TAX:

The amount of money that is charged as a tax. The rate can either be a flat rate such as \$1.00 per gallon of gas or a percentage such as the 6.5 percent Washington State retail sales tax.

STATUTE:

A law enacted by the Legislature.

TAX:

A mandatory contribution paid by citizens to support government programs.

TAX BASE:

The unit of value to which the tax rate is applied to determine the tax due. For property taxes, this is the assessed valuation.

TAX CODE AREA:

A geographical area made up of a unique mix of one or more taxing districts, which is established for the purpose of properly calculating, collecting and distributing taxes. Only one tax code area will have the same combination of taxing districts, except that an additional tax code area made up of the same taxing districts will be temporarily created when one of the taxing districts in the tax code area annexes an additional area and the voters of the annexing district have previously authorized a bond levy upon which those taxpayers are still paying, and for which the taxpayers in the annexed area are not responsible.

TAX DISTRICT:

A political subdivision for one or more assessment districts where a government unit has the authority to levy tax.

TAX EXEMPTION:

Total exemption or freedom from tax, granted to educational, charitable, religious, and other nonprofit organizations. Exemptions from personal property tax, such as the head-of-household, the historical property, and the remodel exemptions are also granted.

TAXPAYER:

An individual, a business, or another entity that pays taxes.

APPENDIX C

GLOSSARY OF 911 TERMS

<u>911:</u>	A three-digit telephone number to facilitate the reporting of an incident or situation requiring response by a public safety agency.
<u>911 Coordinator:</u>	The individual appointed in each county or region to coordinate all in-county 911 activity.
<u>911 Enhanced Service:</u>	A system that can automatically route emergency calls to a preselected answering point based upon the geographic location from which the call originated. It offers features such as ANI, ALI, and SR.
<u>911 Plan:</u>	Written county/region plan approved and on file with the State E911 Office.
<u>911- Voice Network:</u>	Connects the caller's central office with the PSAP.
<u>ALI Data Link:</u>	Connects the PSAP with the ALI database, when this database is stored off-site.
<u>Angle of Arrival (AOA):</u>	A terrestrial Location Determination Technology (LDT) that computes a transmitter's location based upon the angle at which the transmitter's radio signal strikes multiple receivers.
<u>Answering Position:</u>	An appropriately equipped location within a PSAP that is used to receive incoming 911 calls.
<u>Associated Public-Safety Communications Officers:</u>	An organization devoted to the advancement of public safety communications.
<u>Automatic Call Distributor (ACD):</u>	Equipment that distributes incoming calls to available PSAP attendants in the order the calls are received, or holds calls until an attendant becomes available.

Automatic Location Identification (ALI):

A feature by which the name and address associated with the calling party's telephone number (identified by ANI feature) is forwarded to the PSAP for display. Additional telephones with the same number as the calling party's (secondary locations, off-premises, etc.) will be identified with the address of the telephone number at the main location.

Automatic Number Identification (ANI):

A service that allows for the automatic display of the seven-digit number used to place a 911 call.

Basic 911 Service:

An emergency telephone system which automatically connects 911 callers to a designated answering point. Call routing is determined by originating central office only. Basic 911 may or may not support ANI and/or ALI.

Caller:

An individual who places a 911 call to request assistance to a public safety emergency.

Cell Sector:

One face of a cell antenna (typically 3-sided) that operates independently of the other sectors.

Cell Site:

The location of a cell and related equipment.

Central Office: (CO):

The Local Exchange Carrier facility where access lines are connected to switching equipment for connection to the Public Switched Telephone Network.

Central Office Enabling:

Makes the telephone switch(s) recognize and accept the digits 9-1-1.

Central Office Modification:

Hardware and/or software changes to a telephone company central office to specifically accommodate Enhanced 911 service.

Centralized Automatic Message Accounting (CAMA):

A system located in a central office that automatically records all of the subscriber's long distance data needed for billing purposes.

Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD):

A computer-based system intended to increase the efficiency and accuracy of public safety call handling and dispatching.

Consolidated PSAP:

A facility where one or more Public Safety Agencies choose to operate as a single 911 entity.

Continuous Logging Recorder:

A device that records date, time, voice, TDD/TT/TTY communications, and other transactions involved in the processing

of calls to the PSAP.

**Customer Premises
Equipment (CPE):**

Terminal equipment at a PSAP.

**Data Management
System (DMS):**

A system of manual procedures and computer programs used to create, store, and update the data required for selective routing and ALI information in support of Enhanced 911.

Database Liaison:

The individual appointed in each county to coordinate all in-county Master Street Address Guide (MSAG) activity.

Dedicated Network:

A point-to-point or multipoint network where resources (switching or transmission facility) are reserved for a particular customer or type of traffic.

Dedicated Trunk:

A telephone circuit used for one purpose only, i.e., transmission of 911 calls.

Default Routing (DR):

A feature activated when an incoming 911 call cannot be selectively routed due to an ANI failure, garbled digits, or other causes. Such incoming calls are routed from the E911 Control Office to a default PSAP designated by the E911 customer.

Direct Inward Dial (DID):

The ability to dial a call using the public switch telephone network directly to a private branch exchange (PBX) extension without the help of an operator.

**Direct Outward Dial
(DOD):**

The ability to dial a call into the public switch telephone network from a PBX extension without the help of an operator.

Dispatch Center:

A location responsible for sending law enforcement, fire or EMS responders to a reported emergency.

Diverse Routing:

The practice of routing calls through different circuit paths to prevent total loss of the 911 system in the event an individual circuit is disabled, varying the routes for E911 lines, circuits and/or paths electronically or physically.

E911 Customer:

A municipality, state or local governmental unit, or an authorized agent of one or more of these units to whom authority has been lawfully delegated. The E911 customer must be legally authorized as the subscriber to the service and have public safety responsibility by law to respond to emergency calls.

<u>E911 Equipment:</u>	Equipment located at the PSAP or controller type equipment located at the telephone company central office that provides or supports Enhanced 911 capability.
<u>E911 Service Area:</u>	The geographic area in which the E911 customer will answer all 911 calls and transfer, relay or dispatch appropriate emergency assistance.
<u>E911 Transport:</u>	Utilization of dedicated point-to-point circuits between an End Office and an E911 Control Office, a control office and a PSAP and/or a PSAP and a Node. E911 Transport is only to be used to transmit a telephone number (ANI Transport), a name and address (ALI Transport), or routing information (Selective Routing Transport) associated with a 911 call.
<u>Electronic Switching System (ESS):</u>	Electronic systems normally located in a telephone central office environment.
<u>Emergency Medical Services (EMS):</u>	Locally based, private, or volunteer rescue squads or hospital based agency/providers whose purpose is to provide EMS to a locality or group of localities.
<u>Emergency Service Numbers (ESNs):</u>	Numbers used to identify primary and secondary PSAP locations as well as unique combinations of police, fire, ambulance or any other appropriate agencies responsible for providing emergency service in the E911 Service Area. ESNs are programmed into the ALI-DMS and are assigned by the company to facilitate the routing and transfer features.
<u>Emergency Service Zone (ESZ):</u>	A defined geographical territory consisting of a specific combination of law enforcement, fire and emergency medical service coverage areas.
<u>Enhanced 911 (E911):</u>	An emergency telephone system which includes network switching, database and CPE elements capable of providing Selective Routing, Selective Transfer, Fixed Transfer, ANI and ALI.
<u>Global Positioning System (GPS):</u>	A satellite-based Location Determination Technology (LDT).
<u>Instant Playback Recorder:</u>	A device that allows for the instant playback of the audio portion of the last 911 calls.

<u>Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN):</u>	A digital interface providing multiple channels for simultaneous functions between the network and CPE.
<u>Interconnect:</u>	The connection of the serving telephone company's equipment with the equipment of another vendor. Also a generic term used to refer to a non-telephone company vendor.
<u>Inter-Tandem Transfer:</u>	The capability of transferring a call over the 911 network from a PSAP served by one 911 tandem to a PSAP served by a different 911 tandem.
<u>Local Exchange Company (LEC):</u>	A telephone company that provides switching services within a local area.
<u>Local Number Portability (LNP):</u>	A process by which a telephone number may be reassigned from one Local Exchange Carrier to another.
<u>Local Determination Technology (LDT):</u>	A system which computes the X and Y coordinates of a wireless 911 caller.
<u>Master Street Address Guide (MSAG):</u>	A database of street names and address ranges within their associated postal communities defining emergency services zones for 911 purposes.
<u>Multi-frequency (MF):</u>	Multi-frequency tones used to send ANI to the PSAP.
<u>Modem:</u>	An interface device which allows digital data signals to be transmitted over analog telephone lines.
<u>MSAG:</u>	See Master Street Address Guide.
<u>National Emergency Number Association (NENA):</u>	NENA's mission is to foster the technological advancement, availability, and implementation of a universal emergency telephone number system. In carrying out its mission, NENA promotes research, planning, training and education. The protection of human life, the preservation of property and the maintenance of general community security is among NENA's objectives.
<u>Network Diversity:</u>	Steps taken by a telephone company to reduce the chance of a complete E911 outage caused by a severed link.
<u>Noncompatible Central</u>	Installation of equipment in a telephone company's central office

<u>Office Switch Upgrades:</u>	where the switch is too antiquated to handle the new technologies associated with E911 service.
<u>Off-Premises Extension (OPX):</u>	A telephone extension at a different location from the main system. Or a single phone number working at multiple locations.
<u>P.01 Grade of Service:</u>	Trunk facility provisioning to ensure that during the average busy hour, no more than 1 percent of calls into the E911 system will encounter a busy signal.
<u>Personal Communications Network (PCN):</u>	The network that supports personal communications services, such as the applications of CT-2 mobile handsets. A scaled-down mobile service related to cellular.
<u>Personal Communications Services (PCS):</u>	A broad category that can include enhanced paging services, mobile order entry, and an array of inhome services. A scaled down mobile service related to cellular.
<u>Private Branch Exchange (PBX):</u>	A private telephone system.
<u>PSAP Attendant:</u>	A person responsible for answering incoming 911 calls at a PSAP, determining the action to be taken and executing the PSAP's procedures in the disposition of such calls.
<u>Pseudo Automatic Location Identification (pALI):</u>	An ALI record associated with a pANI, configured to provide the location of the wireless cell or sector and information about its coverage or serving area (footprint).
<u>Pseudo Automatic Number Identification (pANI):</u>	A telephone number used to support routing of wireless 911 calls. It may identify a wireless cell, cell sector or PSAP to which the call should be routed. Also known as routing number.
<u>(A)Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP):</u>	An answering location for 911 calls originating in a given area. PSAPs are designated as primary or secondary, which refers to the area in which calls are directed for answering. Primary PSAPs receive E911 calls directly from the public, whereas secondary PSAPs receive E911 calls only on a transfer or relay basis from the primary PSAP. Secondary PSAPs generally serve as centralized answering locations for a particular type of emergency call. PSAPs are staffed by employees of service agencies such as police, fire or emergency medical or by employees of a common bureau serving a group of such entities.

<u>Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN):</u>	The network of equipment, lines and controls assembled to establish communication paths between calling and called parties in North America.
<u>Redundancy:</u>	Having one or more “backup” systems available in case of failure of the main system.
<u>Regional PSAP:</u>	A PSAP that is operated by or on behalf of two or more counties of the state as a Primary PSAP for, at a minimum, the intercounty operation of Enhanced 911 call taking and call transfer activities. Such a facility may also be engaged in, pursuant to interlocal agreements in force, the dispatching or control of public safety resources serving several jurisdictions.
<u>Reverse Search of all ALI Data Base:</u>	A query of the ALI database initiated at the PSAP to electronically obtain the ALI data associated with a known telephone for purposes of handling an emergency call when that telephone is not directly connected to the PSAP.
<u>Selective Routing (SR):</u>	The routing of a 911 call to the proper PSAP based upon the location of the caller. Selective routing is controlled by ESN which is derived from the customer location.
<u>Selective Routing Data Base (SRDB):</u>	The routing table that contains telephone numbers relating to ESN which determine the routing of 911 calls.
<u>Selective Transfer:</u>	A selective routing feature that enables a PSAP attendant to transfer an incoming 911 call to another agency by depressing a button labeled with the type of agency, e.g., “Fire,” on the customer premise equipment.
<u>Service Address:</u>	The physical location of a subscriber access line. Service Address is the recommended address for 911 use (May be different from the listed address or billing address).
<u>Service Provider:</u>	An entity providing one or more of the following 911 elements: network, CPE or database service.
<u>Shared Tenant Service (STS):</u>	Services provided by a private nonregulated company that has purchased a PBX (of like equipment) and provides their subscribers (e.g., apartment or business complexes) with telephone services.

**Signaling System 7
(SS7)/Common Channel
Signaling 7 (CCS7:**

An inter-office signaling network separate from the voice path network, utilizing high speed data transmission to accomplish call processing (The PSTN is in the process of upgrading from MF Signaling to SS7).

State E911 Coordinator:

A state representative designated to ensure and assist statewide implementation of E911.

TDD Call Diverter:

A device that monitors and detects Baudot/ASCII tones and then automatically routes the TDD call to a specified position.

TDD Detector:

A device that monitors a trunk for Baudot tones and upon recognition indicates the receipt of that type of call with a response sequence.

TDD/TT/TTY:

A telecommunications device that includes a modem that permits typed telephone conversations with or between deaf, hard of hearing, or speech impaired people with a machine at their location.

**Time Difference of
Arrival (TDOA):**

A terrestrial Location Determination Technology (LDT) that computes a transmitter's location based upon the signal arrival time at multiple receivers.

**Time Division Multiple
Access (TDMA):**

A digital radio interface utilized by some North American PCS carriers.

Transfer:

A feature which allows the PSAP telecommunicator to redirect a 911 call to another location.

Transfer Key:

A key which is programmed to dial a telephone number, a selective routing transfer code, or a speed dial code to accomplish the transfer of calls.

Trunk:

Typically, a communication path between central office switches, or between the 911 Control Office and the PSAP.

Trunk Group:

One or more trunks terminated at the same two points.

**Uninterruptible Power
Supply (UPS):**

A system designed to provide power without delay or transients during a period when the normal power supply is incapable of performing acceptably.

**Washington Utilities and
Transportation
Commission (WUTC):**

A three-member board appointed by the Governor that is responsible for regulating private and investor-owned utilities and transportation businesses.

Wireless Phase I:

Required by FCC Report and Order 96-264 pursuant to Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) 94-102. The delivery of a wireless 911 call with call-back number and identification of the cell sector from which the call originated. Call routing is determined by cell-sector (Target date April 1998).

Wireless Phase II:

Required by FCC Report and Order 96-264 pursuant to NPRM 94-102. The delivery of a wireless 911 call with Phase I requirements plus location of the caller within 125 meters 67 percent of the time and Selective Routing based upon those coordinates (Target date October 2001).

**Wireless
Telecommunications:**

The family of telecommunications services under the heading of Commercial Mobile Radio Service. Includes Cellular, Personal Communications Services (PCS), Mobile Satellite Services (MSS) and Enhanced Specialized Mobile Radio (ESMR).

Web:

World Wide Web or Internet.

APPENDIX D

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION DOCUMENTS

- FCC Order for Phase I and Phase II
- Preemption
- Cost Recovery
- Ruling on Limitations of Liability

